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100,000 AMERICANS ARE GOING INTO THE BATTLE

Washington Thrilled by the News. Bulgarians and Austrians Fighting on all War Fronts. Germans Beaten at Albert

London, April 1.—The great drive of the Germans into the allied line in France seems to be at a standstill today. The first great onrush of the enemy seems to have been stemmed, and while during the drive they have gained territory yet that has been accomplished with terrible loss of men and material, with the allies fresh and vigorous and strengthened at every angle and at every point.

The French and British have beaten back the most desperate efforts of the enemy to advance toward Amiens and to push out from the Montdidier salient and to take advantage of their successes here in order to make a base drive in the Luce and Avre valley. This was the only forward movement reported anywhere along the line and the attacks here were most desperate. The Teutons at one point were pushed back.

The great effort of all was in the neighborhood of Hanard-en Sautere where the Franco-British troops met the assaulting waves, but counter attacks from the allied lines drove them back. The French recaptured the villages and this repulse was most momentous for the Germans for they were established here and were preparing to debouch from this point for further advances. They were repulsed from this point.

Paris, April 1.—The battle continued with great violence last night in the sector north of Montdidier. Large bodies of troops were thrown into the fray by the Germans, but the British and the French troops broke up all their assaults. Further south the fighting was no less violent. The Germans are making incessant attacks without regard to the destruction of their forces, and the slaughter of the Germans is fearful. They made repeated efforts to regain possession of the town of Givens, but were driven off by the French with great loss of life.

Americans to Rescue

With the American Army in France, Saturday (by the Associated Press)—All the American troops have been turned over to the Allies and they may be fighting soon side by side with the French and British in battle. Great activity of many sorts is under way and in the whole American zone trains of motor trucks miles long are loaded with Americans passing through French towns. On other roads mile after mile of marching Americans are on the move.

Washington Thrilled

Washington E. O. S.—The foregoing announcement that American soldiers are actually on the way to the fighting lines sent a thrill throughout Washington. This is the first positive statement that our forces are actually on the way to the battle lines to help stem the German drive. It is no violation of the censorship to say that more than one hundred thousand Americans, fighting men fully equipped, intensively trained are available to be thrown into line.

Paris Again Bombarded

Paris, E. O. S.—Bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was resumed yesterday afternoon. The bombardment of Paris was also resumed this afternoon.

Further south in the Montdidier region the enemy made a separate effort to capture Grievness and enlarge their salient pushed in at this point west of Aires. His thrusts delivered almost without intermission were broken by the French who pushed back the enemy at every point. North of the Somme the British held their lines intact notwithstanding the enemy made two attempts against the British west of Albert, and each time met with a repulse.

THE BIG GERMAN GUN

Now Bombarding Paris Are 65 1-2 Feet Long and Shell Weighs 660 Pounds

GOES UP 18.6 MILES

Paris, March 31.—The bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was resumed at 2:15 p. m. today. At the services this morning the churches were even more crowded than is usual on Easter Sunday.

No unexploded shell from a gun bombarding Paris has thus far been found. However, there have been examined in the municipal laboratory fragments of sufficient size to permit the directors to reach certain conclusions. They are of the opinion that a double fuse is used, and that the guns fire 10 millimetre (81-4 inch) shells.

Apparently four guns are being used, two on each alternate day. The tubes of the guns which are rifle guns are more than 60 feet long. The installation and adjustment of the guns must require at least three months. Doubtless they are concealed under mountains of cement rendering it most difficult to locate and destroy them.

German Description of Gun
Geneva, Switzerland, Saturday March 30.—Lieut. General Von Rohne, a German authority on ordnance and inspector of artillery gives in a magazine of which he is editor, additional details in regard to the long distance German guns with which Paris is being bombarded. He says they are 20 metres (65 1/2 feet) long. The empty shell weighs 150 kilograms (330 pounds), and the charge weighs the same. The projectile attains a height of 30 kilometres (18.6 miles) and descends from the sky like a meteor on its target.

General Von Rohne says it requires about three minutes for the shell to reach its destination. The greatest difficulty in the way of increasing the range was overcome by sending the projectile high enough to reach the rarified air.

It appears the Germans are extremely proud of the bombardment of Paris.

STATUE PRESENTED TO REX HOSPITAL

Raleigh, April 1.—A marble statue of the Divine Healer was presented to Rex Hospital yesterday afternoon before a large gathering of friends of the institution by Mr. William H. Parker, managing director of the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Md. whose gift it was in token of appreciation of the efficiency of the hospital. The statue, a real work of art and a true copy of the one by an Italian artist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore now stands on a suitable pedestal in the corridor of the main building of Rex Hospital directly facing the main entrance. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Parker who formerly lived in Raleigh, and was accepted in behalf of the institution and the city of Raleigh by Mr. W. A. Cooper member of the board of trustees. Mr. James A. Briggs presented Mr. Parker giving as he did it, a brief appreciation of him and his work.

Fishop Joseph Blount Chesley conducted the devotional exercises yesterday afternoon and there was a vocal solo, "O Lord Most Holy" by Mrs. A. L. Baker.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS SOLD TO DATE IN WILSON COUNTY

Wilson.....\$39,050.00
Elm City.....7,495.25
Lucama.....3,751.25
Stantonsburg.....708.50
Sims.....642.25
Black Creek.....207.00
Total.....\$51,864.25

BRITISH TAKE MACHINE GUNS

British Headquarters in France April 1.—South of the Somme the enemy were frustrated in his attempt to take our positions on the Luce and in the Ave valleys and made no progress worth mentioning. The number of machine guns taken by the British near Serre on Saturday were 104.

ANOTHER MURDER IN GAMBLING

Situation in New York. This Time Scheppes Stor Witness in Becker Case

ACCUSED OF MURDER

New York, April 1.—Seven hours before the district attorney had been informed by Harry Cohen also known as "Harry the Yogi" as the name of the man in the prosecution of the man "higher up" in the alleged gambling conspiracy in New York, Cohen was shot at six o'clock this morning.

As soon as this happened District Attorney Swann immediately ordered the arrest of Sam Scoppes who was one of the prosecution's star witnesses against Charles Becker, the police lieutenant who was charged with conspiring to kill Herman Rosenthal on account of alleged knowledge that Rosenthal had of the gambling situation in New York in 1912. Scoppes was taken into custody at his jewelry store on 6th avenue.

WHAT JAPS MIGHT DO IN SIBERIA IF REQUESTED

Tokio March 31.—Japan has proposed no military action in Siberia, although if such a move should be suggested jointly by the Entente Allies it would receive the most careful consideration, said Foreign Minister Montono in addressing a joint session of Parliament on the eve of its adjournment.

After reviewing the present conditions in Russia the foreign minister said the Japanese government was not concerned as to what form of government Russia adopted. At the present, however, German influence had permeated almost all of European Russia and was tending to invade Siberia which Japan must view with the gravest apprehension. Consequently intervention had been discussed seriously.

In order to prevent misunderstandings arising from false reports, said the foreign minister, the government welcomed the opportunity to make the statement that Japan was not proposing or intimating intervention. He continued:

"Nevertheless it regards with gravest apprehension the eastward movement of Germany. Hitherto, Japan has received no joint allied proposal, but if such a proposal is received it will be considered most carefully. This will be especially the case if the Siberian situation becomes worse, requiring decisive steps on behalf of the interests of the Allies in which event the imperial government will not hesitate to take prompt and adequate measures in a whole hearted manner."

"It is desired to make it clear, however, that the imperial government does not regard Russia as an enemy. Japan will not adopt an aggressive policy toward Russia and does not hesitate to declare unreservedly and sincerely the deep and warm sympathy of the nation for the Russian people."

TODAY'S MARKET

New York, April 1.—Reports of rain in the southwest caused scattered selling of cotton at the opening of the market but the offerings were absorbed by trade buying and after opening from six to 25 points higher active months were from 18 to 33 points above the closing of Saturday.

COTTON

New York, April 1.—Cotton futures opened steady with May 22.80; July 32.25; October 31.04; December 30.85; January 30.76.

COTTON MARKET AT NOON
May 33.03; July 32.40; October 31.16.

STOCKS

New York, April 1.—Reassuring advices from the Western battle front led to the strengthening of stocks in the early dealings. There was no evidence of public participation visible in the small volume of business.

United States Steel and the Standard Oil were conspicuous features with the copper group with average gains. In a few instances, notably General Motors, Texas Oil the advance was approximately two points. Liberty bonds were stronger.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN ON THE WAY

\$130,000,000 Allotted to the 5th Federal District. Go to it Ye Patriots

Washington, April 1.—President Wilson is considering enlisting his aid in the new Liberty loan campaign. He may go to Baltimore and speak on Saturday when the campaign opens.

Whether the President will make a speech is not fully determined. It is considered certain that if he does he will take occasion to touch on the International situation.

To the Banks and Bankers and Liberty Loan Workers of the Fifth Federal Reserve District:

As previously advised, the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan will be opened on the 6th of April, the first anniversary of the declaration of a state of war between the United States and the German Empire.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., we sent each State a report of subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan, giving tabulations by counties based upon information furnished to us by the banks. The tabulations show the following:

Population
Number of subscribers
Percentage of population subscribing

Per capita subscription
Total subscriptions and the maximum apportionment.

The chief purpose in sending out this information is to inform the various banks and Liberty Loan Committees of the results of their work in the last campaign in different sections of the States, showing where the smallest results were obtained, and thus enabling them to perfect their organization and put forth greatest efforts where the greatest efforts are needed in the coming campaign.

In the last campaign there were only two districts where subscriptions exceeded the maximum apportionment, viz., New York and Richmond. The Second and Fifth Districts The

response of the District as a whole to the call of the government in the last loan was therefore truly magnificent, and a proud record has been established and will go down in history. While this is true of the District as a whole nevertheless many parts of it failed lamentably in their responsibility due, no doubt, to a lack of realization of the responsibilities and duties on the part of the people. We will not be able to make this explanation in the case of the coming loan, because the development of the war has made known to the whole nation the terrible seriousness of the situation and the responsibility resting upon every citizen to place his means and labor at the disposal of the government to the fullest extent possible.

In making comparisons of the per capita subscriptions and the percentage of population subscribing due account should be taken by every body of the large negro population of the district. In the entire country the percentage of the population subscribers was about 9 per cent.

In the State of Virginia, there were 24 counties out of 100 in which less than one per cent of the population subscribed to the Loan, according to the reports rendered to us. In West Virginia lying within this district, there were 9 counties out of 49 in which the same was true. In North Carolina 13 counties out of 100. In South Carolina 13 counties out of 45. Following is a resume of the subscriptions by States:

State	Estimated Population	Number of Subscribers	Percentage of Population Subscribing	Per Capita Subscription	Total Subscriptions	Maximum Apportionment
Maryland	1,412,030	143,645	10.17	\$37.52	\$52,990,000	\$65,000,000
District of Columbia	400,000	84,735	21.18	57.14	22,857,050	20,000,000
Virginia	2,148,050	84,926	3.95	23.67	50,850,500	45,000,000
West Virginia	1,239,000	49,827	4.02	21.51	26,659,400	23,000,000
N. Carolina	2,400,314	56,162	2.34	11.67	28,025,950	27,000,000
S. Carolina	1,595,000	34,707	2.17	11.69	18,647,250	20,000,000
Total	9,194,394	454,002	4.94	\$21.75	\$200,030,150	\$200,000,000
Subscriptions rec'd from individuals by Federal Reserve Bank					1,121,550	
Total subscriptions					\$201,151,700	

The city of Baltimore has a very large population in proportion to that of the entire State of Maryland, so that while in Maryland 10.17 per cent of the population subscribed the percentage for the State outside of Baltimore was 3.95. Virginia showing the percentage of population subscribing as 3.95 for the whole State, had a percentage of 3.48 outside of Richmond. The city of Richmond, the Federal Reserve City, showed the largest per capita subscription of any city in the District. All Liberty Loan workers of each State are earnestly requested to study the tables sent them, and to lay their plans to meet the requirements of the situation.

The plan of organization is substantially the same as in the last campaign. The only change is that the county has been made the unit of organization.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee controls in each State, and in every county of each State there is a county chairman. It is expected that a local Liberty Loan committee will be formed in every town and city, and the most effective work cannot be accomplished unless this is done. It is our deep conviction that this is the only way to secure success.

Each bank is relied upon to have a Liberty Loan organization within itself to deal with its own customers particularly, and to solicit subscriptions from the public as well.

As soon as the Treasury Department shall have apportioned to each District its allotment in the Loan, we will advise all States and counties and each banking institution of its apportionment.

There is only one method which will insure success in the coming campaign, and that is an active personal canvass, and in this particular every man is his brother's keeper and should put forth his best efforts to influence subscriptions to the Loan.

Everywhere in the country a deeper feeling of seriousness is in the hearts of the people, and now, as never before the grim and terrible nature of the undertaking has eaten into the understanding, so that no man may withhold his services or his means whether large or small with the feeling that the country does not need them. The call is upon every man and woman of the nation.

The test has come to us all—Choose you this day whom you will serve—yourself or country.

Respectfully,
GEORGE J. HAY
Director